

feverishness and sneezing. The vapor from V. V. B. will strengthen and aid in clearing the eyes and overcome the inflammation and watering. * * * In aggravated and severe cases repeat the treatment as often as necessary when irritation returns. * * * should clear up the head and stop the sneezing, blowing and running of the nose, and watering of the eyes. (* * * Use daily and avoid the danger from diseased germs that may have been breathed in.) * * * efficacious as an adjunct in the treatment of Catarrh * * * and Hay Fever." Misbranding of the Antiseptine was alleged for the further reason that the statements appearing in the labeling, "Antiseptic * * * use one part Antiseptine to three parts of lukewarm water * * * use Antiseptine one part to three parts hot water", were false and misleading, since the article was not an antiseptic when used as directed. Misbranding of the white petrolatum was alleged for the further reason that the statement on the label, "Net Wgt. 2 Oz.", was false and misleading, since the jars contained less than the declared weight.

On April 8, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24671. Misbranding of Wilharm's Salve. U. S. v. 87 Packages of Wilharm's Salve. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35213. Sample no. 21528-B.)

This case involved an interstate shipment of a drug preparation which was misbranded because of unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims appearing in the labeling.

On March 4, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 87 packages of Wilharm's Salve at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce in various shipments on or about November 28, 1934, January 5, and January 26, 1935, by Dr. G. F. E. Wilharm's Sons, from Pittsburgh (Crafton), Pa., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of lead compounds such as lead oleate and lead oxide, camphor, an extract of woody material, such as elm bark, and fat.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements appearing on the carton, jar label, and in the circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it was effective in the treatment of felons, catarrhs, bealings, bealed breasts, carbuncles, boils, abscesses, swellings, cuts, soft corns, sores, running sores, and painful sores.

On March 20, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24672. Adulteration and misbranding of Ferro China De Angelis; and misbranding of Thymoform and artificial Vichy water powders. U. S. v. 10 Large Bottles of Thymoform, et al. Default decrees of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. nos. 35248 to 35252, incl. Sample nos. 28877-B, 28878-B, 28879-B.)

These cases involved drug preparations which were misbranded because of false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims in the labeling. The labelings of the Thymoform and the Ferro China De Angelis were further objectionable since the former was falsely represented to be nonpoisonous and nonirritating and to possess disinfecting and antiseptic properties when diluted according to directions, and the latter contained a smaller amount of the alkaloids of cinchona bark than declared, it was sold as an elixir of cinchona bark and iron, but in fact contained little of the alkaloids derived from cinchona bark, and little iron, and was short volume.

On March 11, 1935, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court libels praying seizure and condemnation of 37 large bottles, 36 medium bottles, and 61 small bottles of Thymoform, 22 bottles of Ferro China De Angelis, and 6 packages of artificial Vichy water powders at Boston, Mass., alleging that the articles had been shipped in interstate commerce in part on or about November 14, 1934, and in part on or about December 11, 1934, by the Chemical Industrial Co., from Providence, R. I., and charging adulteration and misbranding of the Ferro China De Angelis, and misbranding of the Thymo-

form and artificial Vichy water powders, in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended. The Thymoform was labeled in part: "Manufactured * * * by Thymoform Co., Providence, R. I."

Analysis of a sample of the Thymoform showed that it consisted essentially of water, formaldehyde, soap, a small proportion of glycerin and volatile oils including thymol and eucalyptol; bacteriological tests showed that it was not a germicide when diluted with four or more parts of water. Analysis of the Ferro China De Angelis showed that it consisted essentially of cinchona alkaloids (0.179 gram per 100 milliliters), strychnine, an iron compound equivalent to metallic iron (0.14 gram per 100 milliliters), a phosphorus compound, sugar, aromatics, alcohol, and water; it contained in 1,000 cubic centimeters the extractive matter from not more than 35.8 grams of cinchona bark. Analysis of the artificial Vichy water powders showed that it consisted of two powders, one composed of sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate, magnesium sulphate, and sodium chloride; the other composed of tartaric acid.

Adulteration of the Ferro China De Angelis was alleged in that its strength fell below the professed standard under which it was sold, namely, "Formula Alkaloids of 100 Gm. Cinchona Bark * * * to make 1000 c. c."

Misbranding of the Ferro China De Angelis was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the label were false and misleading: "Formula Alkaloids of 100 Gm. Cinchona Bark * * * to make 1000 c. c. * * * Average capacity 32 fluid ounces * * * Ferro China * * * Elixir Calisaya Bark & Iron."

Misbranding of the Thymoform was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were false and misleading: (Carton) "Universal Disinfectant An ideal disinfectant, non-poisonous * * * non-irritating * * * From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tablespoonful of Thymoform in a quart of water * * * 2 tablespoonsful of Thymoform to a quart of water, for general hygienic use * * * 4 tablespoonsful of Thymoform to 1 quart of water where a solution of extra strength is needed"; (bottle label) "Universal Disinfectant An ideal disinfectant, non-poisonous * * * non-irritating * * * From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tablespoonful of Thymoform in a quart of water * * * 2 tablespoonsful of Thymoform to a quart of water for general hygienic uses * * * 4 tablespoonsful of Thymoform to 1 quart of water where a solution of extra strength is needed"; (circular) "Bacteriacide Disinfectant * * * Non-Irritating Non-Poisonous. 'Thymoform' instantly deodorizes and disinfects any material to which it is applied, no matter how fetid or offensive. Destroys and neutralizes all poisonous gases arising from decayed animal or vegetable matter. * * * Used: From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tablespoonful to 1 quart of water * * * 2 tablespoonsful to 1 quart of water for general hygienic uses, and especially for antiseptics in personal hygiene of women. 4 tablespoonsful to 1 quart of water where a solution of extra strength is needed. [Similar statements in foreign languages]."

Misbranding was alleged with respect to all products for the reason that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding their curative or therapeutic effects, and were false and fraudulent: (Thymoform, carton) "For all washes to prevent infection of the nose, mouth and throat. * * * Prevents any danger of blood poisoning because it kills germs, therefore it is recommended for * * * sores, and wounds * * * prevents infection * * * May be used undiluted on fresh cuts to stop bleeding * * * any further inflammation, * * * or swelling of the skin may be prevented by rubbing a few drops of Thymoform on the part of the body so infected"; (bottle) "Prevents infection * * * to prevent infection of the nose, mouth and throat * * * prevents any danger of blood poisoning because it kills germs, therefore it is recommended for * * * sores, and wounds, * * * May be used undiluted on fresh cuts to stop bleeding"; (circular) "Prevents contagion. * * * [similar statement in foreign languages]"; (Ferro China De Angelis) "Rebuilding * * * rich with assimilative Iron and the active principles of Chinchona Calisaya, is the best cure for: Enemia * * * Paleness—Malaria Stomach diseases, loss of appetite and General debility. The continued use, will strengthen the organism, and prevent many diseases"; (artificial Vichy water powders) "An indispensable product of modern therapy to place within the reach of everybody the curative process of alkali medicament, scientifically and practically recognized as the best in all cases of chronic indigestion, Acute Stomach Trouble, diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, etc. [Similar statement in foreign language]."

On April 29, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24673. Misbranding of Dr. Wright's Wormosol. U. S. v. 21 Cans of Dr. Wright's Wormosol. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35255. Sample no. 19796-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 12, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 21 cans of Dr. Wright's Wormosol at Indianapolis, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about January 9, 1935, by the Dr. Wright Chemical Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of volatile oils (1.8 percent), fish oils (4.6 percent), water (88.3 percent), and a nitrogenous emulsifying agent (5.2 percent).

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling were statements regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, and were false and fraudulent: "Controls Worms in Chickens and Turkeys. Wormosol is a tonic and antiseptic. * * * Wormosol decreases mortality in growing chicks, young poults and mature birds by preventing worms from lowering resistance or destroying health. Stop losing money—use Wormosol. * * * Wormosol Wormosol is a modern scientific remedy for worms in chicks and turkeys. * * * to control reinfestation."

On May 17, 1935, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

24674. Misbranding of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup. U. S. v. 253 Bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 35257. Sample no. 19480-B.)

This case involved a drug preparation the labeling of which contained unwarranted curative and therapeutic claims.

On March 14, 1935, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Indiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 253 bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup at Lawrenceburg, Ind., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about February 10, 1928, by the Billiken Wholesale Drug Co., from Chicago, Ill., and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended.

Analysis of a sample showed that the article consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs including a laxative drug, glycerin, sugar, alcohol, and water.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements appearing in the labeling, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent: (Carton) "Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, A valuable Tonic for the Liver and Blood"; (label) "Dr. Thacher's Liver & Blood Syrup. * * * Recommended as helpful in the treatment of Torpid Liver, Biliousness, Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Skin Eruptions and Blood Impurities. * * * Directions: One or two teaspoonfuls in water after meals, increase or decrease the dose as needed to move the bowels freely once a day. Children in proportion to age and constitution"; (circular) "Dr. Thacher's Liver And Blood Sirup. Constipation of the bowels is responsible for a very large proportion of ordinary ailments. Among these may be mentioned 'Biliousness,' so called Dyspepsia, 'Sick Headache,' Sour Stomach, 'Heartburn,' Indigestion and some forms of Colic. To obtain relief the bowels should be moved promptly and kept open—one or two actions per day. Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Sirup is composed of Vegetable Drugs, and is Laxative or Cathartic, according to the size of the dose. The usual symptoms of Biliousness, Indigestion and Dyspepsia are headache, a dull heavy sensation, especially in the morning, bitter taste in the mouth, dull pains and a feeling of 'fullness' in the head, loss of appetite, lack of vigor and energy, pale or sallow, eyes sunken, gas in the stomach, dry cough, 'heartburn' and palpitation. * * * Take a dose of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup, sufficient to move the bowels freely, on the first appearance of any symptoms indicating